EAST Browser - [L22: (3) 5 and program$4 | US 5285131 A | Tag: S | Doc: 1/3 | Format : KWIC]

File Edit View Tools Window Help

Text Viewer

Courier New

12

Detai[...] - DETX (6):

In [...] and optical -coupling applications, the microlamp 10 is su[...]ciency thermal print heads since the filament requires littl[...] temperature of 1300K. The silicon-nitride housing provides an excellent wear resistance for contact with paper. The lamp can also be the transmitter for an IC-fabricated optocoupler. The structure has potential biomedical applications that are especially attractive because of the lamp housing and the possibility of operation in liquid environments. It can act as a black-body source for infrared energy, and it can be laid out in planar-array form. If it faced a series of infrared (IR) detectors, this could be very useful for measurements of IR absorption in intervening layers of tissue or other materials.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (8):

FIG. 2 shows a cross section of the actual device. In this structure, the incandescent filament 12 is placed between an anisotropically etched silicon V-groove 20 in substrate 18 and a low stress silicon-nitride window 16 that is transparent to the filament black-body radiation . The window hermetically seals the cavity 14 at the time of the deposition of silicon nitride. In this structure, the V-groove silicon walls 21 and 22 are partial reflectors for the filament radiation . The maximum depth of the V-groove is approximately 20 to 25 .mu.m.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (9):

Silicon is transparent for wavelengths longer than 1.1 .mu.m reflecting for shorter wavelengths; therefore it is not a good mirror for infrared radiation . The infrared reflectance of the silicon walls can be improved if they are heavily doped. We expect that the wall reflectance can also be improved by the deposition or growth of a thin SiO.sub.2 film.

Details Text Image HTML KWIC NUM

Ready

EAST Browser - L19: (66) 18 and progr... | US 5796094 | Tag: S | Doc: 46/66 | "Full" 4/21 (Total images 21)

File Edit View Tools Window Help

EAST Advanced Find

Find what: reflect

Find Next

Cancel

Area: All / Sel/Cur

Direction: Up / Down

Match word: Whole / Left / Part / Right

Look in: Grid / Documents

Match case

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source
24	US 6329139 B1		USPAT
25	US 6		
26	US 6		
27	US 6		
28	US 6		
29	US 6		
30	US 6		
31	US 6167206 A		USPAT
32	US 6167169 A		USPAT
33	US 6141465 A		USPAT
34	US 6118908 A		USPAT
35	US 6097023 A		USPAT
36	US 6078704 A		USPAT
37	US 6017496 A		USPAT
38	US 5982101 A		USPAT
39	US 5978524 A		USPAT
40	US 5961923 A		USPAT
41	US 5912997 A		USPAT
42	US 5911018 A		USPAT
43	US 5887089 A		USPAT
44	US 5852688 A		USPAT
45	US 5835458 A		USPAT
46	US 5796094 A		USPAT

Details Text Image HTML

L19: (66) 18 and progr... | US 5796094 | Tag: S | Doc: 46/66 | "Full" 4/21 (Tot...

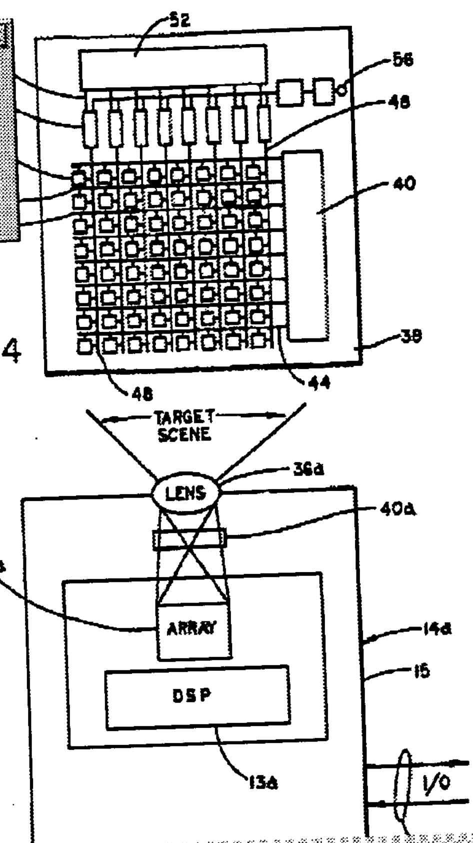


FIG.4

Details Text Image HTML Full

NUM

Ready

EAST Browser - L19: (66) 18 and progr... | US 6548967 | Tag: S | Doc: 16/66 | "Full" 6/26 (Total images 26)

File Edit View Tools Window Help

L19: (66) 18 and progr... | US 6548967 B1 | Tag: S | Doc: 16/66 | F...

transmitter 136 and a receiver 138 such as the transmitter and receiver described in reference to FIG. 1. It will be appreciated that, although not shown in FIG 3, the transmitter 136 and the light source 132 may be embodied in a singl optical device, such as an LED described above. The lighting subsystem 13 may also include a processor 140, a memory 150, and input/output circuitry 16

Detailed Description Text - DETX (64):

The transmitter 136 and the receiver 138 may provide a physical link to a lighting network over which the lighting subsystem 130 may send and receive data. The lighting subsystem 130 may receive illumination data from the receiver 138, as well as any other data or control signals that may be transmitted over a network. The light source 132 may be any known light source, including an LED light, programmable LED array, incandescent lamp, floodlight, high-voltage spotlight, track light, flourescent light, neon light, halogen light, or any other illumination source. The input/output circuitry 160 includes any suitable analog/digital and digital/analog circuitry, and other signal processing circuitry for transforming signals from the processor 140 into signals for the light source 132 and the transmitter 136 as well as

Details | Text | Image | HTML | KWIC

L19: (66) 18 and progr... | US 6548967 | Tag: S | Doc: 16/66 | "Full" 6/26 (Tot...

EAST Advanced Find

Find what: optical device

Find Next

Cancel

Area: All / Sel/Cur

Direction: Up / Down

Match word: Whole / Left / Part / Right

Look in: Grid / Documents

Match case

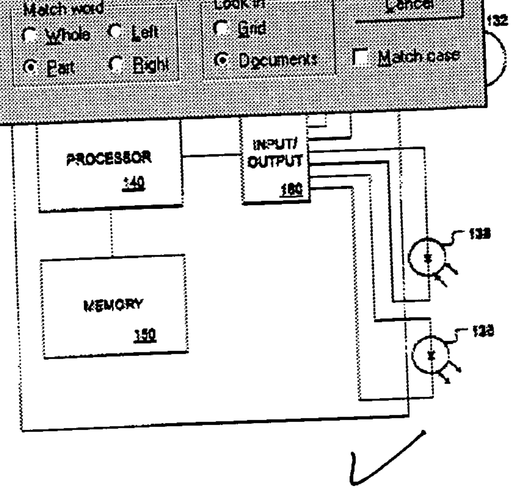


FIG. 5

Details | Text | Image | HTML | Full

NUM

Ready

EAST Browser - [L4: (21) 3 and addres .. | US 6465268 B2 | Tag: S | Doc: 11/21 | Format : KWIC]

File Edit View Tools Window Help

Find what: decoder

Find Next

Cancel

Area: All / Sel/Cur

Direction: Up / Down

Match word: Whole / Left / Part / Right

Look in: Grid / Documents

Match case

opposed substrate 200
through a liquid crystal
tes 100 and 200, and the
ignment films for giving
onstitute the surfaces of

Detailed Description Text - DETX (7):

Next, a manufacturing method of the TFT substrate 100 will be described with reference to FIGS. 2A-2E and 3A-3B. The right-hand portions of FIGS. 2A-2E and 3A-3B show a manufacturing process of a TFT that is to be formed in the pixel area 102 and the left-hand portions show a manufacturing process of TFTs to be formed in the driver circuit areas 103 and 104, respectively.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (8):

First, as shown in FIG. 2A, a silicon oxide film as an undercoat insulating film 121 for preventing impurity diffusion from a glass substrate 101 is formed on the glass substrate 101 at a thickness of 100-300 nm. The silicon oxide film may be formed by sputtering or plasma CVD in an oxygen atmosphere. In this embodiment, a 200-nm-thick silicon oxide film is formed by plasma CVD by using a TEOS gas as a material. If a quartz substrate is used as the substrate 101, the undercoat insulating film 121 can be omitted.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (23):

In the pixel area 102 of the TFT substrate 100 shown in FIG. 18A, at least one TFT is provided for and electrically connected to each pixel electrode. Examples of driver circuits formed in the driver circuit areas 103 and 104 are a shift register and an address decoder . Other circuits may also be formed when necessary.

Details | Text | Image | HTML | KWIC

NUM

Ready

EAST Browser - L24: (94) 23 and elements | US 6498648 | Tag: S | Doc: 22/94 | "Full" 4/11 (Total images 11)

File Edit View Tools Window Help

EAST Advanced Find

Find what: prog

Find Next | Cancel

Area: All / Sel/Cur — Direction: Up / Down — Match word: Whole / Left / Part / Right — Look in: Grid / Documents — Match case

erroneous measurements.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (18):

When taking a reference measurement, respectively making calibrations, the gloss measuring device 1 is placed on reference surface 8 and a program stored in memory means 61 is started by means of inputting a control command via control component 62 of said gloss measuring device 1 and the color measuring device is controlled via control means 60 for taking the reference measurement.

Claims Text - CLTX (16):

16. A method according to claim 1, wherein geometric changes in said optical device are detected.

Details | Text | Image | HTML | KWIC

L24: (94) 23 and elements | US 6498648 | Tag: S | Doc: 22/94 | "Full" 4/11 (T...

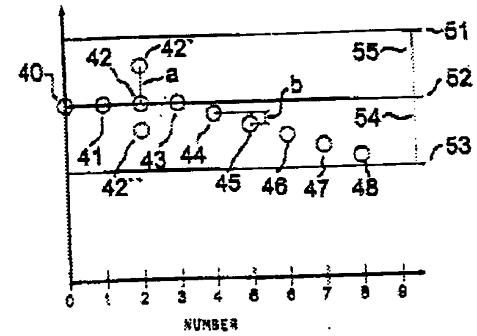


FIG. 4A

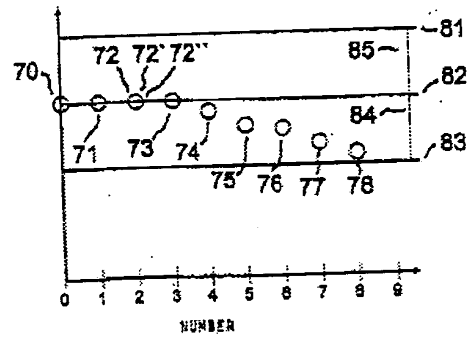


FIG. 4B

Details | Text | Image | HTML | Full

Ready NUM

EAST Browser - L17: (11) 16 and pattern | US 6452724 | Tag: S | Doc: 5/11 | "Full" 1/23 (Total images 23)

File Edit View Tools Window Help

Text Viewer

Courier New

12

		Kind Codes	Source
1			US-PGPUB
2			US-PGPUB
3			US-PGPUB
4	US 6482593 B2		USPAT
5	US 6452724 B1		USPAT
6	US 6406845 B1		USPAT
7	US 6208463 B1		USPAT
8	US 6108131 A		USPAT
9	US 5814524 A		USPAT
10	US 5020411 A		USPAT
11	US 4944211 A		USPAT

Details | Text | Image | HTML

L17: (11) 16 and pattern | US 6452724 | Tag: S | Doc: 5/11 | "Full" 1/23 (Tota...

(12) United States Patent
Hansen et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 6,452,724 B1
(45) Date of Patent: *Sep. 17, 2002

(54) POLARIZER APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING A GENERALLY POLARIZED BEAM OF LIGHT

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

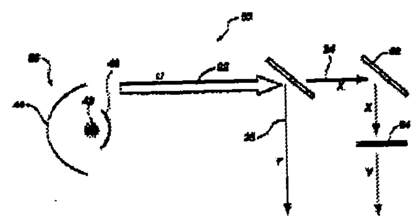
OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Related U.S. Application Data

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

(57) ABSTRACT



Details | Text | Image | HTML

Full

NUM

Ready

EAST Browser - L17: (11) 16 and pattern | US 6208463 | Tag: S | Doc: 7/11 | "Full" 1/22 (Total images 22)

File Edit View Tools Window Help

Text Viewer

Courier New

12

		Kind Codes	Source
1			US-PGPUB
2			US-PGPUB
3			US-PGPUB
4	US 6482593 B2		USPAT
5	US 6452724 B1		USPAT
6	US 6406845 B1		USPAT
7	US 6208463 B1		USPAT
8	US 6108131 A		USPAT
9	US 5814524 A		USPAT
10	US 5020411 A		USPAT
11	US 4944211 A		USPAT

Details | Text | Image | HTML

L17: (11) 16 and pattern | US 6208463 | Tag: S | Doc: 7/11 | "Full" 1/22 (Tota...

(12) United States Patent
Hansen et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 6,208,463 B1
(45) Date of Patent: *Mar. 27, 2001

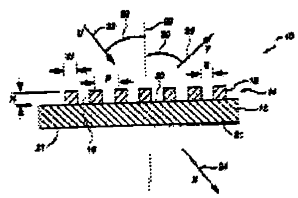
(54) POLARIZER APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING A GENERALLY POLARIZED BEAM OF LIGHT

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(57) ABSTRACT



Details | Text | Image | HTML | Full

NUM

Ready

EAST Browser - L12: (9) 11 and radia... | US 5504302 A | Tag: S | Doc: 8/9 | Format : FULL

File Edit View Tools Window Help

L12: (9) 11 and radia... | US 5504302 A | Tag: S | Doc: 8/9 | Format...

EAST Advanced Find

Find what: filament

Find Next | Cancel

Area: All / Sel/Cur — Direction: Up / Down — Match word: Whole / Left / Part / Right — Look in: Grid / Documents — Match case

(19) Surface optical waveguide optics can also advantageously be developed with the method in accordance with the present invention. In this way confocal, sector-shaped pattern structures or also lens-shaped recesses can be created the focus of which lies in the surface optical wave guide and is oriented to, for example, a narrow filament -shaped or strip-shaped optical wave guide or optical wave guide section.

(20) Mirror surfaces of concave mirrors, concave mirror arrays, optical grids, etc. can be produced by the method. The structure can be made directly in high-quality reflective metal surfaces, for example, of silver or chromium, or they can be produced on a material that can be later mirrored. The surface can advantageously be vacuum-mirrored by feeding the substrate into a vacuum-coating device of the vacuum chamber after completion of the melting process.

Details | Text | Image | HTML — FULL

U.S. Patent Apr. 2, 1996 Sheet 2 of 2 5,504,302

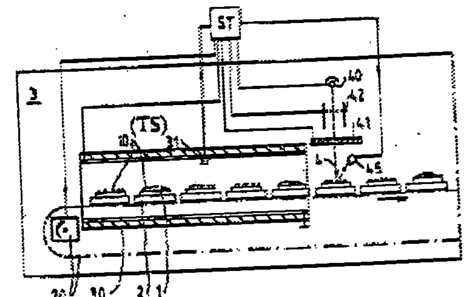


Fig. 2

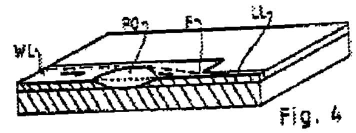


Fig. 4

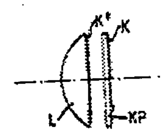


Fig. 5

Details | Text | Image | HTML — Full

NUM

Ready

EAST Browser - [L16: (15) 14 and refle... | US 6452724 | Tag: S | Doc: 5/15 | "Full" 1/23 (Total images 23)]

File Edit View Tools Window Help

Text Viewer

Courier New

12

(54) POLARIZER APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING A GENERALLY POLARIZED BEAM OF LIGHT

(75) Inventors: **Douglas P. Hansen**, Orem, UT (US); **John Gunther**, Torrance, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Moxtek**, Orem, UT (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/603,249**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 26, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 09/078,613, filed on May 14, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,108,131.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **G02B 5/30**; G02B 27/28

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 359/486; 359/487; 359/495; 359/496; 359/497

(58) **Field of Search** 359/352, 483, 359/485, 486, 487, 494, 495, 496, 497; 353/20; 362/19

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,224,214	A	12/1940	Brown
2,748,659	A	6/1956	Geffcken et al.
2,887,566	A	5/1959	Marks
3,566,099	A	2/1971	Makas
3,631,288	A	12/1971	Rogers
3,731,986	A	5/1973	Fergason

(List continued on next page.)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE	296391		2/1950
EP	317 910	A1	11/1987
EP	349 44	B1	6/1988

(List continued on next page.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Li Li and J.A. Dobrowolski, "Visible broadband, wide-angle, thin-film multilayer polarizing beam splitter," Applied Optics May 1, 1996, vol. 35, No. 13, pp. 2221–2224.

DeSanto and Wombell, "Rough Surface Scattering", Waves in Random Media 1 (1991) S41–S56.

(List continued on next page.)

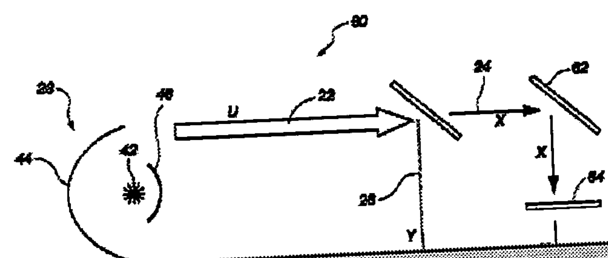
Primary Examiner—Ricky D. Shafer

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Thorpe North & Western

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A polarizing device has an arrangement of generally parallel elements disposed in an unpolarized source light beam for transmitting polarizations perpendicular to the elements and reflecting polarizations parallel to the elements. The elements may be disposed at substantially any incidence angle and may reflect the reflected beam at substantially any angle. The elements may be disposed on a substrate or embedded in a substrate. The elements may be disposed in a curved layer. The substrate may also have a curved surface. A polarizer apparatus may also have a mirror or the like for redirecting or recapturing the transmitted or reflected beam so they have similar directions or are directed to a common area. The device may also have a wave plate or the like for changing the polarization of the transmitted or reflected beams so they have the same polarization.

56 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



Details Text Image HTML Full NUM

Ready